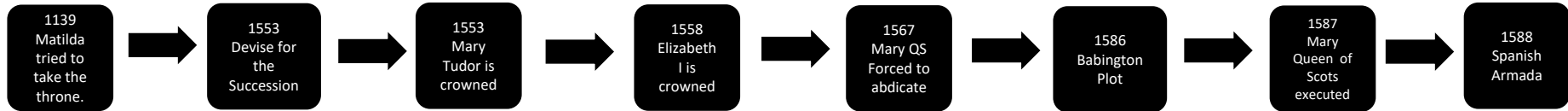


# How did Queens shape the 16<sup>th</sup> century?



	Key Word	Definition
	Abdicate	To give up the throne
	Armada	Philip's fleet which attempted an invasion of England in 1588.
	Catholic	Christian religion. Belief in the Pope, use of Latin and highly decorated church.
	Execution	Carry out a death sentence for a crime.
	Heir	The person next in line to the throne.
	Invasion	Attacking or occupying another country.
	Monarch	A king or queen.
	Plots	A plan made in secret.
	Protestant	Christian religion. King is head of the Church, native language used, Church should be plain.
	Rebellion	Rise up against the monarch.
	Reform	To change or alter something.
	Regent	To rule on behalf of someone else, often a child.
	Succession	The throne passing from one to another.

The time from the accession of Isabella of Castile to the throne in 1474 to France's Massacre of St. Bartholomew almost a century later was an Age of Queens. The period saw an explosion of female rule scarcely equalled in even the twentieth century. These years saw the birth of the new reformed religion, as well as the dawn of the world we know today and for much of them, large swathes of Europe were under the firm hand of a reigning queen or a female regent. This was a sisterhood which recognised both their bonds as women and their ability to exercise power in a specifically female way. *Sarah Gristwood, Game of Queens*



	Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge
	Matilda was the only heir of Henry I. She was challenged by her cousin Stephen for the throne.	Eventually Matilda agreed to let Stephen rule, as long as her son succeeded him.	This period of time was known as the Anarchy It showed that Queens could be seen as weak.
	Mary Tudor became the first crowned Queen of England. She was the oldest daughter of Henry VIII.	Her marriage to Philip of Spain was unpopular as English people did not want to be ruled by Spain.	She burnt Protestants as she was a Catholic. It is estimated that she burnt 280 Protestants during her reign.
	Elizabeth took the throne in 1558.	She was a Protestant and introduced the Religious Settlement.	She remained unmarried - known as the Virgin Queen.
	Elizabeth had to deal with threats from abroad, especially France and Spain.	Philip, the King of Spain, had been married to Elizabeth's sister Mary Tudor.	In 1588, he attempted an invasion with the Spanish Armada, but it failed.
	Mary Queen of Scots was Elizabeth's cousin and had a claim on the English throne.	As a Catholic, she was involved in plots against Elizabeth like the Ridolfi Plot 1571.	After the Babington Plot of 1586, Mary Queen of Scots was executed by Elizabeth in 1587.
	Lady Jane Grey was a cousin of Edward VI.	He tried to avoid passing the throne to Mary Tudor by issuing the "Devise for the Succession" which gave the throne to Jane.	Jane was only on the throne for 9 days before Mary Tudor rallied support and overthrew her.
	There were several other female regents at this time.	Catherine de Medici ruled on behalf of her sons in France after 1560	Margaret of Austria ruled the Netherlands for her nephew Charles V.

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